WEAK HOPF ALGEBRAS AND SINGULAR SOLUTIONS OF QUANTUM YANG-BAXTER EQUATION

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ABSTRACT. We investigate a generalization of Hopf algebra $\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ by weakening the invertibility of the generator K, i.e. exchanging its invertibility $KK^{-1} = 1$ to the regularity $K\overline{K}K = K$. This leads to a weak Hopf algebra $w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ and a J-weak Hopf algebra $v\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ which are studied in detail. It is shown that the monoids of group-like elements of $w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ and $v\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ are regular monoids, which supports the general conjucture on the connection betweek weak Hopf algebras and regular monoids. Moreover, from $w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ a quasi-braided weak Hopf algebra $\overline{U}_q^w$ is constructed and it is shown that the corresponding quasi-R-matrix is regular $R^w\hat{R}^wR^w = R^w$.

1. INTRODUCTION

The concept of a weak Hopf algebra as a generalization of a Hopf algebra [21, 1] was introduced in [14] and its characterizations and applications were studied in [16]. A k-bialgebra[1] $H = (H, \mu, \eta, \Delta, \varepsilon)$ is called a *weak Hopf algebra* if there exists $T \in \mathrm{Hom}_k(H, H)$ such that $id * T * id = id$ and $T * id * T = T$ where T is called a *weak antipode* of H. This concept also generalizes the notion of the left and right Hopf algebras [18, 9].

The first aim of this concept is to give a new sub-class of bialgebras which includes all of Hopf algebras such that it is possible to characterize this sub-class through their monoids of all group-like elements [14, 16]. It was known that for every regular monoid S, its semigroup algebra kS over k is a weak Hopf algebra as the generalization of a group algebra [15].

The second aim is to construct some singular solutions of the quantum Yang-Baxter equation (QYBE) and research QYBE in a larger scope. On this hand, in [16] a quantum quasi-double $D(H)$ for a finite dimensional cocommutative perfect weak Hopf algebra with invertible weak antipode was built and it was verified that its quasi-R-matrix is a regular solution of the QYBE. In particular, the quantum quasi-double of a finite Clifford monoid as a generalization of the quantum double of a finite group was derived [16].

In this paper, we will construct two weak Hopf algebras in the other direction as a generalization of the quantum algebra $\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ [17, 2]. We show that $w\mathfrak{sl}_2(q)$ possesses a quasi-R-matrix which becomes a singular (in fact, regular) solution of the QYBE, with a parameter q. In this reason, we want to treat the meaning of $w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ and its quasi-R-matrix just as $\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ [20, 12]. It is interesting to note that $w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ is a natural and non-trivial example of weak Hopf algebras.

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[1] In this paper, k always denotes a field.

2. Weak Quantum Algebras

For completeness and consistency we remind the definition of the enveloping algebra $U_q = U_q\left(\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)\right)$ (see e.g. [12]). Let $q \in \mathbb{C}$ and $q \neq \pm 1{,}0$. The algebra U_q is generated by four variables(Chevalley generators) E, F, K, K^{-1} with the relations

$$K^{-1}K = KK^{-1} = 1, \tag{1}$$

$$KEK^{-1} = q^2 E, \tag{2}$$

$$KFK^{-1} = q^{-2} F, \tag{3}$$

$$EF - FE = \frac{K - K^{-1}}{q - q^{-1}}. \tag{4}$$

Now we try to generalize the invertibility condition (1). The first thought is weaken the invertibility to regularity, as it is usually made in semigroup theory [13] (see also [4, 5, 6] for higher regularity). So we will consider such weakening the algebra $U_q\left(\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)\right)$, in which instead of the set $\left\{K, K^{-1}\right\}$ we introduce a pair $\left\{K_w, \overline{K}_w\right\}$ by means of the regularity relations

$$K_w \overline{K}_w K_w = K_w, \quad \overline{K}_w K_w \overline{K}_w = \overline{K}_w. \tag{5}$$

If $\overline{K}_w$ satisfying (5) is unique for a given K_w, then it is called *inverse of* K_w (see e.g. [19, 8]). The regularity relations (5) imply that one can introduce the variables

$$J_w = K_w \overline{K}_w, \qquad \overline{J}_w = \overline{K}_w K_w. \tag{6}$$

In terms of J_w the regularity conditions (5) are

$$J_w K_w = K_w, \qquad \overline{K}_w J_w = \overline{K}_w, \tag{7}$$

$$\overline{J}_w \overline{K}_w = \overline{K}_w, \qquad K_w \overline{J}_w = K_w. \tag{8}$$

Since the noncommutativity of generators K_w and $\overline{K}_w$ very much complexifies the generalized construction[2], we first consider the commutative case and imply in what follow that

$$J_w = \overline{J}_w \tag{9}$$

Let us list some useful properties of J_w which will be needed below. First we note that commutativity of K_w and $\overline{K}_w$ leads to idempotency condition

$$J_w^2 = J_w, \tag{10}$$

which means that J_w is a projector (see e.g. [11]).

Conjecture 1. *In algebras satisfying the regularity conditions (5) there exists as minimum one zero divisor* $J_w - 1$.

Remark 1. In addition with unity 1 we have an idempotent analog of unity J_w which makes the structure of weak algebras more complicated, but simultaneously more interesting.

For any variable X we will define "J-conjugation" as

$$X_{J_w} \stackrel{def}{=} J_w X J_w \tag{11}$$

[2] This case will be considered elsewhere.

and the corresponding mapping will be written as $\mathbf{e}_w(X) : X \to X_{J_w}$. Note that the mapping $\mathbf{e}_w(X)$ is idempotent

$$\mathbf{e}_w^2(X) = \mathbf{e}_w(X). \tag{12}$$

Remark 2. In the invertible case $K_w = K, \overline{K}_w = K^{-1}$ we have $J_w = 1$ and $\mathbf{e}_w(X) = X = \mathrm{id}(X)$ for any X, so $\mathbf{e}_w = \mathrm{id}$.

It is seen from (5) that the generators K_w and $\overline{K}_w$ are stable under "J_w-conjugation"

$$K_{J_w} = J_w K_w J_w = K_w, \qquad \overline{K}_{J_w} = J_w \overline{K}_w J_w = \overline{K}_w. \tag{13}$$

Obviously, for any X

$$K_w X \overline{K}_w = K_w X_{J_w} \overline{K}_w, \tag{14}$$

and for any X and Y

$$K_w X \overline{K}_w = Y \Rightarrow K_w X_{J_w} \overline{K}_w = Y_{J_w}, \tag{15}$$

Another definition connected with the idempotent analog of unity J_w is "J_w-product" for any two elements X and Y, viz.

$$X \odot_{J_w} Y \stackrel{def}{=} X J_w Y. \tag{16}$$

Remark 3. From (7) it follows that "J_w-product" coincides with usual product, if X ends with generators K_w and $\overline{K}_w$ on right side or Y starts with them on left side.

Let $J^{(ij)} = K_w^i \overline{K}_w^j$ then we will need a formula

$$J_w^{(ij)} = K_w^i \overline{K}_w^j = \begin{cases} K_w^{i-j}, & i > j, \\ J_w & i = j, \\ \overline{K}_w^{j-i} & i < j, \end{cases} \tag{17}$$

which follows from the regularity conditions (7). The variables $J^{(ij)}$ satisfy the regularity conditions

$$J_w^{(ij)} J_w^{(ji)} J_w^{(ij)} = J_w^{(ij)} \tag{18}$$

and stable under "J-conjugation" (11) $J_{wJ_w}^{(ij)} = J_w^{(ij)}$.

The regularity conditions (7) lead to the noncancellativity: for any two elements X and Y the following relations hold valid

$$X = Y \Rightarrow K_w X = K_w Y \tag{19}$$

$$K_w X = K_w Y \not\Rightarrow X = Y \tag{20}$$

$$X = Y \Rightarrow \overline{K}_w X = \overline{K}_w Y \tag{21}$$

$$\overline{K}_w X = \overline{K}_w Y \not\Rightarrow X = Y \tag{22}$$

$$X = Y \Rightarrow X_{J_w} = Y_{J_w}, \tag{23}$$

$$X_{J_w} = Y_{J_w} \not\Rightarrow X = Y. \tag{24}$$

The generalization of $U_q(\mathfrak{sl}_q(2))$ by exploiting regularity (5) instead of invertibility (1) can be done in two different ways.

Definition 1. Define $U_q^w = w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ as the algebra generated by the four variables E_w, F_w, K_w, $\overline{K}_w$ with the relations:

$$K_w\overline{K}_w = \overline{K}_w K_w, \tag{25}$$

$$K_w\overline{K}_w K_w = K_w, \quad \overline{K}_w K_w \overline{K}_w = \overline{K}_w, \tag{26}$$

$$K_w E_w = q^2 E_w K_w, \quad \overline{K}_w E_w = q^{-2} E_w \overline{K}_w, \tag{27}$$

$$K_w F_w = q^{-2} F_w K_w, \quad \overline{K}_w F_w = q^2 F_w \overline{K}_w, \tag{28}$$

$$E_w F_w - F_w E_w = \frac{K_w - \overline{K}_w}{q - q^{-1}}. \tag{29}$$

We call $w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ a *weak quantum algebra.*

Definition 2. Define $U_q^v = v\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ as the algebra generated by the four variables E_v, F_w, K_v, $\overline{K}_v$ with the relations ($J_v = K_v\overline{K}_v$):

$$K_v\overline{K}_v = \overline{K}_v K_v, \tag{30}$$

$$K_v\overline{K}_v K_v = K_v, \quad \overline{K}_v K_v \overline{K}_v = \overline{K}_v, \tag{31}$$

$$K_v E_v \overline{K}_v = q^2 E_v, \tag{32}$$

$$K_v F_v \overline{K}_v = q^{-2} F_v, \tag{33}$$

$$E_v J_v F_v - F_v J_v E_v = \frac{K_v - \overline{K}_v}{q - q^{-1}}. \tag{34}$$

We call $v\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ a *J-weak quantum algebra.*

In these definitions indeed the first two lines (25)–(26) and (30)–(31) are called to generalize the invertibility $KK^{-1} = K^{-1}K = 1$. Each next line (27)–(29) and (32)–(34) generalizes the corresponding line (2)–(4) in two different ways respectively. In the first almost quantum algebra $w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ the last relation (29) between E and F generators remains unchanged from $\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$, while two EK and FK relations are extended to four ones (27)–(28). In $v\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$, oppositely, two EK and FK relations remain unchanged from $\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ (with $K^{-1} \to \overline{K}$ substitution only), while the last relation (34) between E and F generators has additional multiplier J_v which role will be clear later. Note that the EK and FK relations (32)–(33) can be written in the following form close to (27)–(28)

$$K_v E_v J_v = q^2 J_v E_v K_v, \quad \overline{K}_v E_v J_v = q^{-2} J_v E_v \overline{K}_v, \tag{35}$$

$$K_v F_v J_v = q^{-2} J_v F_v K_v, \quad \overline{K}_v F_v J_v = q^2 J_v F_v \overline{K}_v. \tag{36}$$

Using (16) and (7) in the case of J_v we can also present the $v\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ algebra as an algebra with "J_v-product"

$$K_v \odot_{J_v} \overline{K}_v = \overline{K}_v \odot_{J_v} K_v, \tag{37}$$

$$K_v \odot_{J_v} \overline{K}_v \odot_{J_v} K_v = K_v, \quad \overline{K}_v \odot_{J_v} K_v \odot_{J_v} \overline{K}_v = \overline{K}_v, \tag{38}$$

$$K_v \odot_{J_v} E_v \odot_{J_v} \overline{K}_v = q^2 E_v, \tag{39}$$

$$K_v \odot_{J_v} F_v \odot_{J_v} \overline{K}_v = q^{-2} F_v, \tag{40}$$

$$E_v \odot_{J_v} F_v - F_v \odot_{J_v} E_v = \frac{K_v - \overline{K}_v}{q - q^{-1}}. \tag{41}$$

Remark 4. Due to (7) the only relation where "J_w-product" is really plays its role is the last relation (41).

From the following proposition, one can find the connection between $U_q^w = w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2), U_q^v = v\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ and the quantum algebra $\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$.

Proposition 2. $w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)/(J_w - 1) \cong \mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$; $v\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)/(J_v - 1) \cong \mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$.

Proof. For cancellative K_w and K_v it is obvious. □

Proposition 3. *Quantum algebras $w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ and $v\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ possess zero divisors, one of which is*[3] $(J_{w,v} - 1)$ *which annihilates all generators.*

Proof. From regularity (26) and (31) it follows $K_{w,v}(J_{w,v} - 1) = 0$ (see also (1)). Multiplying (27) on J_w gives $K_w E_w J_w = q^2 E_w K_w J_w \Rightarrow K_w \left(E_w \overline{K}_w\right) K_w = q^2 E_w K_w$. Using second equation in (27) for term in bracket we obtain $K_w \left(q^2 \overline{K}_w E_w\right) K_w = q^2 E_w K_w \Rightarrow (J_w - 1) E_w K_w = 0$. For F_w similarly, but using equation (28). By analogy, multiplying (32) on J_v we have $K_v E_v \overline{K}_v K_v \overline{K}_v = q^2 E_v J_v \Rightarrow K_v E_v \overline{K}_v = q^2 E_v J_v \Rightarrow q^2 E_v = q^2 E_v J_v$, and so $E_v (J_v - 1) = 0$. For F_v similarly, but using equation (33). □

Remark 5. Since $\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ is an algebra without zero divisors, some properties of $\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ cannot be upgraded to $w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ and $v\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$, e.g. the standard theorem of Ore extensions and its proof (see Theorem I.7.1 in [12]).

Remark 6. We conjecture that in U_q^w and U_q^v there are no other than $(J_{w,v} - 1)$ zero divisors which annihilate *all* generators. In other case thorough analysis of them will be much more complicated and very different from the standard case of non-weak algebras.

We can get some properties of U_q^w and U_q^v as follows.

Lemma 4. *The idempotent J_w is in the center of $w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$.*

Proof. For K_w it follows from (13). Multiplying first equation in (27) on $\overline{K}_w$ we derive $K_w \left(E_w \overline{K}_w\right) = q^2 E_w J_w$, and the applying second equation in (27) obtain $E_w J_w = J_w E_w$. For F_w similarly, but using equation (28). □

Lemma 5. *There are unique algebra automorphism ω_w and ω_v of U_q^w and U_q^v respectively such that*

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_{w,v}(K_{w,v}) &= \overline{K}_{w,v}, \quad \omega_{w,v}(\overline{K}_{w,v}) = K_{w,v}, \\ \omega_{w,v}(E_{w,v}) &= F_{w,v}, \quad \omega_{w,v}(F_{w,v}) = E_{w,v}. \end{aligned} \tag{42}$$

Proof. The proof is obvious, if we note that $\omega_w^2 = \mathrm{id}$ and $\omega_v^2 = \mathrm{id}$. □

As in case of automorphism ω for $\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ [12], the mappings ω_w and ω_v can be called the *weak Cartan automorphisms*.

Remark 7. Note that $\omega_w \neq \omega$ and $\omega_v \neq \omega$ in general case.

The connection between the algebras $w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ and $v\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ can be seen from the following

[3] We denote by $X_{w,v}$ one of the variables X_w or X_v.

Proposition 6. *There exist the following partial algebra morphism $\chi : v\mathfrak{sl}_q(2) \to w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ such that*

$$\chi(X) = \mathbf{e}_v(X) \tag{43}$$

or more exactly: generators $X_w^{(v)} = J_v X_v J_v = X_{vJ_v}$ for all $X_v = K_v, \overline{K}_v, E_v, F_v$ satisfy the same relations as X_w (25)–(29).

Proof. Multiplying the equation (32) on K_v we have $K_v E_v \overline{K}_v K_v = q^2 E_v K_v$, and using (7) we obtain $K_v E_v J_v = q^2 E_v J_v K_v \Rightarrow K_v J_v E_v J_v = q^2 J_v E_v J_v K_v$, and so

$$K_{vJ_v} E_{vJ_v} = q^2 E_{vJ_v} K_{vJ_v}$$

which has shape of the first equation in (27). For F_v similarly using equation (33) we obtain

$$K_{vJ_v} F_{vJ_v} = q^{-2} F_{vJ_v} K_{vJ_v}.$$

The equation (34) can be modified using (7) and then applying (11), then we obtain

$$E_{vJ_v} F_{vJ_v} - F_{vJ_v} E_{vJ_v} = \frac{K_{vJ_v} - \overline{K}_{vJ_v}}{q - q^{-1}}$$

which coincides with (29).

For conjugated equations (second ones in (27)–(28)) after multiplication of (32) on $\overline{K}_v$ we have $\overline{K}_v K_v E_v \overline{K}_v = q^2 \overline{K}_v E_v \Rightarrow J_v E_v J_v \overline{K}_v = q^2 \overline{K}_v J_v E_v J_v$ or using definition (11) and (7)

$$\overline{K}_{vJ_v} E_{vJ_v} = q^{-2} E_{vJ_v} \overline{K}_{vJ_v}.$$

By analogy from (33) it follows

$$\overline{K}_{vJ_v} F_{vJ_v} = q^2 F_{vJ_v} \overline{K}_{vJ_v}.$$

□

Note that the generators $X_w^{(v)}$ coincide with X_w if $J_v = 1$ only. Therefore, some (but not all) properties of $w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ can be extended on $v\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ as well, and below we mostly will consider $w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ in detail.

Lemma 7. *Let $m \geq 0$ and $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. The following relations hold in U_q^w:*

$$E_w^m K_w^n = q^{-2mn} K_w^n E_w^m, \qquad F_w^m K_w^n = q^{2mn} K_w^n F_w^m, \tag{44}$$

$$E_w^m \overline{K}_w^n = q^{2mn} \overline{K}_w^n E_w^m, \qquad F_w^m \overline{K}_w^n = q^{-2mn} \overline{K}_w^n F_w^m, \tag{45}$$

$$\begin{aligned}[E_w, F_w^m] &= [m] F_w^{m-1} \frac{q^{-(m-1)} K_w - q^{m-1} \overline{K}_w}{q - q^{-1}} \\ &= [m] \frac{q^{m-1} K_w - q^{-(m-1)} \overline{K}_w}{q - q^{-1}} F_w^{m-1},\end{aligned} \tag{46}$$

$$\begin{aligned}[E_w^m, F_w] &= [m] \frac{q^{-(m-1)} K_w - q^{m-1} \overline{K}_w}{q - q^{-1}} E_w^{m-1} \\ &= [m] E_w^{m-1} \frac{q^{m-1} K_w - q^{-(m-1)} \overline{K}_w}{q - q^{-1}}.\end{aligned} \tag{47}$$

Proof. The first two relations can be resulted easily from Definition 1. The third one follows by induction using Definition 1 and

$$[E_w, F_w^m] = [E_w, F_w^{m-1}]F_w + F_w^{m-1}[E_w, F_w] = [E_w, F_w^{m-1}]F_w + F_w^{m-1}\frac{K_w - \overline{K}_w}{q-q^{-1}}.$$

Applying the automorphism ω_w (42) to (46), one gets (47). □

Note that the commutation relations (44)–(47) coincide with $\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ case. For $v\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ the situation is more complicated, because the equations (32)–(33) cannot be solved under $\overline{K}_v$ due to noncancellativity (see also (19)–(24)). Nevertheless, some analogous relations can be derived. Using the morphism (43) one can conclude that the similar as (44)–(47) relations hold for $X_w^{(v)} = J_v X_v J_v$, from which we obtain for $v\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$

$$J_v E_v^m K_v^n = q^{-2mn} K_v^n E_v^m J_v, \qquad J_v F_v^m K_v^n = q^{2mn} K_v^n F_v^m J_v, \tag{48}$$

$$J_v E_v^m \overline{K}_v^n = q^{2mn} \overline{K}_v^n E_v^m J_v, \qquad J_v F_v^m \overline{K}_v^n = q^{-2mn} \overline{K}_v^n F_v^m J_v, \tag{49}$$

$$\begin{aligned} J_v E_v J_v F_v^m J_v - J_v F_v^m J_v E_v J_v &= [m] J_v F_v^{m-1} \frac{q^{-(m-1)}K_v - q^{m-1}\overline{K}_v}{q-q^{-1}} \\ &= [m] \frac{q^{m-1}K_v - q^{-(m-1)}\overline{K}_v}{q-q^{-1}} F_v^{m-1} J_v, \end{aligned} \tag{50}$$

$$\begin{aligned} J_v E_v^m J_v F_v J_v - J_v F_v J_v E_v^m J_v &= [m] \frac{q^{-(m-1)}K_v - q^{m-1}\overline{K}_v}{q-q^{-1}} E_v^{m-1} J_v \\ &= [m] J_v E_v^{m-1} \frac{q^{m-1}K_v - q^{-(m-1)}\overline{K}_v}{q-q^{-1}}. \end{aligned} \tag{51}$$

It is important to stress that due to noncancellativity of weak algebras we cannot cancel these relations on J_v (see (19)–(24)).

In order to discuss the basis of $U_q^w = w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$, we need to generalize some properties of Ore extensions (see [12]).

3. Weak Ore extensions

Let R be an algebra over k and $\mathsf{R}[t]$ be the free left R-module consisting of all polynomials of the form $P = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i t^i$ with coefficients in R. If $a_n \neq 0$, define $\deg(P) = n$; say $\deg(0) = -\infty$. Let α be an algebra morphism of R. An α-*derivation* of R is a k-linear endomorphism δ of R such that $\delta(ab) = \alpha(a)\delta(b) + \delta(a)b$ for all $a, b \in \mathsf{R}$. It follows that $\delta(1) = 0$.

Theorem 8. (i) *Assume that* $\mathsf{R}[t]$ *has an algebra structure such that the natural inclusion of* R *into* $\mathsf{R}[t]$ *is a morphism of algebras and* $\deg(PQ) \le \deg(P) + \deg(Q)$ *for any pair* (P, Q) *of elements of* $\mathsf{R}[t]$. *Then there exists a unique injective algebra endomorphism* α *of* R *and a unique* α*-derivation* δ *of* R *such that* $ta = \alpha(a)t + \delta(a)$ *for all* $a \in \mathsf{R}$*;*

(ii) *Conversely, given an algebra endomorphism* α *of* R *and an* α*-derivation* δ *of* R*, there exists a unique algebra structure on* $\mathsf{R}[t]$ *such that the inclusion of* R *into* $\mathsf{R}[t]$ *is an algebra morphism and* $ta = \alpha(a)t + \delta(a)$ *for all* $a \in \mathsf{R}$.

Proof. (i) Take any $0 \neq a \in \mathsf{R}$ and consider the product ta. We have $\deg(ta) \le \deg(t) + \deg(a) = 1$. By the definition of $\mathsf{R}[t]$, there exists uniquely determined elements $\alpha(a)$ and $\delta(a)$ of R such that $ta = \alpha(a)t + \delta(a)$. This defines maps α and

δ in a unique fashion. The left multiplication by t being linear, so are α and δ. Expanding both sides of the equality $(ta)b = t(ab)$ in $\mathsf{R}[t]$ using $ta = \alpha(a)t + \delta(a)$ for $a, b \in \mathsf{R}$, we get

$$\alpha(a)\alpha(b)t + \alpha(a)\delta(b) + \delta(a)b = \alpha(ab)t + \delta(ab).$$

It follows that $\alpha(ab) = \alpha(a)\alpha(b)$ and $\delta(ab) = \alpha(a)\delta(b) + \delta(a)b$. And, $\alpha(1)t + \delta(1) = t1 = t$. So, $\alpha(1) = 1$, $\delta(1) = 0$. Therefore, we know that α is an algebra endomorphism and δ is an α-derivation. The uniqueness of α and δ follows from the freeness of $\mathsf{R}[t]$ over R.

(ii) We need to construct the multiplication on $\mathsf{R}[t]$ as an extension of that on R such that $ta = \alpha(a)t + \delta(a)$. For this, it needs only to determine the multiplication ta for any $a \in \mathsf{R}$.

Let $M = \{(f_{ij})_{i,j\geq 1} : f_{ij} \in \mathrm{End}_k(\mathsf{R})$ and each row and each column has only finitely many $f_{ij} \neq 0\}$ and $I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$ is the identity of M.

For $a \in \mathsf{R}$, let $\widehat{a} : \mathsf{R} \to \mathsf{R}$ satisfying $\widehat{a}(r) = ar$. Then $\widehat{a} \in \mathrm{End}_k(\mathsf{R})$; and for $r \in \mathsf{R}$, $(\alpha\widehat{a})(r) = \alpha(ar) = \alpha(a)\alpha(r) = (\widehat{\alpha(a)}\alpha)(r)$, $(\delta\widehat{a})(r) = \delta(ar) = \alpha(a)\delta(r) + \delta(a)r = (\widehat{\alpha(a)}\delta + \widehat{\delta(a)})(r)$, thus $\alpha\widehat{a} = \widehat{\alpha(a)}\alpha$, $\delta\widehat{a} = \widehat{\alpha(a)}\delta + \widehat{\delta(a)}$ in $\mathrm{End}_k(\mathsf{R})$. And, obviously, for $a, b \in \mathsf{R}$, $\widehat{ab} = \widehat{a}\widehat{b}$; $\widehat{a+b} = \widehat{a} + \widehat{b}$. $\square$

Let $T = \begin{pmatrix} \delta & & & \\ \alpha & \delta & & \\ & \alpha & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & \end{pmatrix} \in M$ and define $\Phi : \mathsf{R}[t] \to M$ satisfying $\Phi(\sum_{i=0}^n a_i t^i) = \sum_{i=0}^n (\widehat{a}_i I) T^i$. It is seen that Φ is a k-linear map.

Lemma 9. *The map Φ is injective.*

Proof. Let $p = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i t^i$. Assume $\Phi(p) = 0$.

For $e_i = \begin{pmatrix} 0_1 \\ \vdots \\ 0_{i-1} \\ 1_i \\ 0_{i+1} \\ \vdots \\ 0_n \end{pmatrix}$, obviously, $\{e_i\}_{i\geq 1}$ are linear independent. Since $\delta(1) = 0$ and $\alpha(1) = 1$, we have $Te_i = \begin{pmatrix} 0_1 \\ \vdots \\ 0_{i-1} \\ \delta(1)_i \\ \alpha(1)_{i+1} \\ 0_{i+2} \\ \vdots \\ 0_n \end{pmatrix} = e_{i+1}$ and $T^i e_1 = e_{i+1}$ for any $i \geq 0$.

Thus, $0 = \Phi(P)e_1 = \sum_{i=0}^{n}(\widehat{a_i}I)T^ie_1 = \sum_{i=0}^{n}\widehat{a_i}e_{i+1}$. It means that $\widehat{a_i} = 0$ for all i, then $a_i = a_i1 = \widehat{a_i}1 = 0$. Hence $P = 0$. □

Lemma 10. *The following relation holds* $T(\widehat{a}I) = (\widehat{\alpha(a)}I)T + \widehat{\delta(a)}I$.

Proof. We have $T(\widehat{a}I) = \begin{pmatrix} \delta & & & \\ \alpha & \delta & & \\ & \alpha & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} \widehat{a} & & \\ & \widehat{a} & \\ & & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \widehat{\alpha(a)}\delta + \widehat{\delta(a)} & & & \\ \widehat{\alpha(a)}\alpha & \widehat{\alpha(a)}\delta + \widehat{\delta(a)} & & \\ & \widehat{\alpha(a)}\alpha & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & \end{pmatrix} = \widehat{\alpha(a)}T + \widehat{\delta(a)}I = (\widehat{\alpha(a)}I)T + \widehat{\delta(a)}I.$$

Now, we complete the proof of Theorem 8. Let S denote the subalgebra generated by T and $\widehat{a}I$ (all $a \in \mathsf{R}$) in M. From Lemma 10, we see that every element of S can be generated linearly by some elements in the form as $(\widehat{a}I)T^n$ ($a \in \mathsf{R}$, $n \geq 0$).

But $\Phi(at^n) = (\widehat{a}I)T^n$, so $\Phi(\mathsf{R}[t]) = S$, i.e. Φ is surjective. Then by Lemma 9, Φ is bijective. It follows that $\mathsf{R}[t]$ and S are linearly isomorphic.

Define $ta = \Phi^{-1}(T(\widehat{a}I))$, then we can extend this formula to define the multiplication of $\mathsf{R}[t]$ with $fg = \Phi^{-1}(xy)$ for any $f, g \in \mathsf{R}[t]$ and $x = \Phi(f)$, $y = \Phi(g)$. Under this definition, $\mathsf{R}[t]$ becomes an algebra and Φ is an algebra isomorphism from $\mathsf{R}[t]$ to S. And, $ta = \Phi^{-1}(T(\widehat{a}I)) = \Phi^{-1}((\widehat{\alpha(a)}I)T + \widehat{\delta(a)}I) = \alpha(a)t + \delta(a)$ for all $a \in \mathsf{R}$. Obviously, the inclusion of R into $\mathsf{R}[t]$ is an algebra morphism. □

Remark 8. Note that Theorem 8 can be recognized as a generalization of Theorem I.7.1 in [12], since R does not need to be without zero divisors, α does not need to be injective and only $\deg(PQ) \leq \deg(P) + \deg(Q)$.

Definition 3. We call the algebra constructed from α and δ a *weak Ore extension* of R, denoted as $\mathsf{R}_w[t, \alpha, \delta]$.

Let $S_{n,k}$ be the linear endomorphism of R defined as the sum of all $\begin{pmatrix} n \\ k \end{pmatrix}$ possible compositions of k copies of δ and of $n-k$ copies of α. By induction n, from $ta = \alpha(a)t + \delta(a)$ under the condition of Theorem 8(ii), we get $t^na = \sum_{k=0}^{n} S_{n,k}(a)t^{n-k}$ and moreover, $(\sum_{i=0}^{n} a_it^i)(\sum_{i=0}^{m} b_it^i) = \sum_{i=0}^{n+m} c_it^i$ where $c_i = \sum_{p=0}^{i} a_p \sum_{k=0}^{p} S_{p,k}(b_{i-p+k})$.

Corollary 11. *Under the condition of Theorem 8(ii), the following statements hold:*

(i) *As a left* R*-module,* $\mathsf{R}_w[t, \alpha, \delta]$ *is free with basis* $\{t^i\}_{i \geq 0}$*;*

(ii) *If* α *is an automorphism, then* $\mathsf{R}_w[t, \alpha, \delta]$ *is also a right free* R*-module with the same basis* $\{t^i\}_{i \geq 0}$.

Proof. (i) It follows from the fact that $\mathsf{R}_w[t, \alpha, \delta]$ is just $\mathsf{R}[t]$ as a left R-module.

(ii) Firstly, we can show that $\mathsf{R}_w[t, \alpha, \delta] = \sum_{i \geq 0} t^i\mathsf{R}$, i.e. for any $p \in \mathsf{R}_w[t, \alpha, \delta]$, there are $a_0, a_1, \cdots, a_n \in \mathsf{R}$ such that $p = \sum_{i=0}^{n} t^ia_i$. Equivalently, we show by induction on n that for any $b \in \mathsf{R}$, bt^n can be in the form $\sum_{i=0}^{n} t^ia_i$ for some a_i.

When $n=0$, it is obvious. Suppose that for $n \leq k-1$ the result holds. Consider the case $n=k$. Since α is surjective, there is $a \in \mathsf{R}$ such that $b=\alpha^n(a)=S_{n,0}(a)$. But $t^n a=\sum_{k=0}^n S_{n,k}(a)t^{n-k}$, we get $bt^n=t^n a-\sum_{k=1}^n S_{n,k}(a)t^{n-k}=\sum_{i=0}^n t^i a_i$ by the hypothesis of induction for some a_i with $a_n=a$. For any i and $a,b \in \mathsf{R}$, $(t^i a)b=t^i(ab)$ since $\mathsf{R}_w[t,\alpha,\delta]$ is an algebra. Then $\mathsf{R}_w[t,\alpha,\delta]$ is a right R-module.

Suppose $f(t)=t^n a_n+\cdots+ta_1+A_0=0$ for $a_i \in \mathsf{R}$ and $a_n \neq 0$. Then $f(t)$ can be written as an element of $\mathsf{R}[t]$ by the formula $t^n a=\sum_{k=0}^n S_{n,k}(a)t^{n-k}$ whose highest degree term is just that of $t^n a_n=\sum_{k=0}^n S_{n,k}(a_n)t^{n-k}$, i.e. $\alpha^n(a_n)t^n$. From (i), we get $\alpha^n(a_n)=0$. It implies $a_n=0$. It is a contradiction. Hence $\mathsf{R}_w[t,\alpha,\delta]$ is a free right R-module. □

We will need the following:

Lemma 12. *Let* R *be an algebra,* α *be an algebra automorphism and* δ *be an* α*-derivation of* R*. If* R *is a left (resp. right) Noetherian, then so is the weak Ore extension* $\mathsf{R}_w[t,\alpha,\delta]$*.*

The proof can be made as similarly as for Theorem I.8.3 in [12].

Theorem 13. *The algebra* $w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ *is Noetherian with the basis*

$$\mathsf{P}_w=\{E_w^i F_w^j K_w^l, E_w^i F_w^j \overline{K}_w^m, E_w^i F_w^j J_w\}, \tag{52}$$

where i,j,l *are any non-negative integers,* m *is any positive integer.*

Proof. As is well known, the two-variable polynomial algebra $k[K_w,\overline{K}_w]$ is Noetherian (see e.g. [11]). Then $A_0=k[K_w,\overline{K}_w]/(J_wK_w-K_w,\overline{K}_wJ_w-\overline{K}_w)$ is also Noetherian. For any $i,j \geq 0$ and $a,b,c \in k$, if at least one element of a,b,c does not equal 0, $aK_w^i+b\overline{K}_w^j+cJ_w$ is not in the ideal $(J_wK_w-K_w,\overline{K}_wJ_w-\overline{K}_w)$ of $k[K_w,\overline{K}_w]$. So, in A_0, $aK_w^i+b\overline{K}_w^j+cJ_w \neq 0$. It follows that $\{K_w^i,\overline{K}_w^j,J_w : i,j \geq 0\}$ is a basis of A_0.

Let α_1 satisfies $\alpha_1(K_w)=q^2K_w$ and $\alpha_1(\overline{K}_w)=q^{-2}\overline{K}_w$. Then α_1 can be extended to an algebra automorphism on A_0 and $A_1=A_0[F_w,\alpha_1,0]$ is a weak Ore extension of A_0 from $\alpha=\alpha_1$ and $\delta=0$. By Corollary 11, A_1 is a free left A_0-module with basis $\{F_w^j\}_{i\geq 0}$. Thus, A_1 is a k-algebra with basis $\{K_w^lF_w^j,\overline{K}_w^mF_w^j,J_wF_w^j : l$ and j run respectively over all non-negative integers, m runs over all positive integers$\}$. But, from the definition of the weak Ore extension, we have $K_w^lF_w^j=q^{-2lj}F_w^jK_w^l$, $\overline{K}_w^mF_w^j=q^{2mj}F_w^j\overline{K}_w^m$, $J_wF_w^j=F_w^jJ_w$. Thus, we can conclude that $\{F_w^jK_w^l,F_w^j\overline{K}_w^m,F_w^jJ_w : l$ and j run respectively over all non-negative integers, m runs over all positive integers$\}$ is a basis of A_1.

Let α_2 satisfies $\alpha_2(F_w^jK_w^l)=q^{-2l}F_w^jK_w^l$, $\alpha_2(F_w^j\overline{K}_w^m)=q^{2m}F_w^j\overline{K}_w^m$, $\alpha_2(F_w^jJ_w)=F_w^jJ_w$. Then α_2 can be extended to an algebra automorphism on A_1. Let δ satisfies

$$\delta(1)=\delta(K_w)=\delta(\overline{K}_w)=0,$$

$$\delta(F_w^jK_w^l)=\sum_{i=0}^{j-1}F_w^{j-1}\frac{q^{-2i}K_w-q^{2i}\overline{K}_w}{q-q^{-1}}K_w^l,$$

$$\delta(F_w^j\overline{K}_w^l)=\sum_{i=0}^{j-1}F_w^{j-1}\frac{q^{-2i}K_w-q^{2i}\overline{K}_w}{q-q^{-1}}\overline{K}_w^l,$$

$$\delta\left(F_w^jJ_w\right)=\sum_{i=0}^{j-1}F_w^{j-1}\frac{q^{-2i}K_w-q^{2i}\overline{K}_w}{q-q^{-1}}J_w$$

for $j > 0$ and $l \geq 0$. Then just as in the proof of Lemma VI.1.5 in [12], it can be shown that δ can be extended to an α_2-derivation of A_1 such that $A_2 = A_1[E_w, \alpha_2, \delta]$ is a weak Ore extension of A_1. Then in A_2,

$$E_w K_w = \alpha_2(K_w)E_w + \delta(K_w) = q^{-2} K_w E_w, \quad E_w \overline{K}_w = q^2 \overline{K}_w E_w,$$

$$E_w F_w = \alpha_2(F_w)E_w + \delta(F_w) = F_w E_w + \frac{K_w - \overline{K}_w}{q - q^{-1}}.$$

From these, we conclude that $A_2 \cong U_q^w$ as algebras. Thus, from Lemma 12, U_q^w is Noetherian. By Corollary 11, U_q^w is free with basis $\{E_w^i\}_{i \geq 0}$ as a left A_1-module. Thus, as a k-linear space, U_q^w has the basis $\mathsf{Q}_w = \{F_w^j K_w^l E_w^i, F_w^j \overline{K}_w^m E_w^i, F_w^j J_w E_w^i :$ i, j, l run over all non-negative integers, m runs over all positive integers$\}$. By Lemma 7 any $x \in \mathsf{P}_w$ (resp. Q_w) can be k-linearly generated by some elements of Q_w (resp. P_w), and therefore P_w and Q_w generate the same space U_q^w. □

The similar theorem can be proved for $v\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ as well.

Theorem 14. *The algebra $v\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ is Noetherian with the basis*

$$\mathsf{P}_v = \{J_v E_v^i J_v F_v^j K_v^l, J_v E_v^i J_v F_v^j \overline{K}_v^m, J_v E_v^i J_v F_v^j J_v\}, \tag{53}$$

where i, j, l are any non-negative integers, m is any positive integer.

Proof. The two-variable polynomial algebra $k[K_v, \overline{K}_v]$ is Noetherian (see e.g. [11]). Then $A_0 = k[K_v, \overline{K}_v]/(J_v K_v - K_v, \overline{K}_v J_v - \overline{K}_v)$ is also Noetherian. For any $i, j \geq 0$ and $a, b, c \in k$, if at least one element of a, b, c does not equal 0, $aK_v^i + b\overline{K}_v^j + cJ_v$ is not in the ideal $(J_v K_v - K_v, \overline{K}_v J_v - \overline{K}_v)$ of $k[K_v, \overline{K}_v]$. So, in A_0, $aK_v^i + b\overline{K}_v^j + cJ_v \neq 0$. It follows that $\{K_v^i, \overline{K}_v^j, J_v : i, j \geq 0\}$ is a basis of A_0.

Let α_1 satisfies $\alpha_1(K_v) = q^2 K_v$ and $\alpha_1(\overline{K}_v) = q^{-2}\overline{K}_v$. Then α_1 can be extended to an algebra automorphism on A_0 and $A_1 = A_0[J_v F_v J_v, \alpha_1, 0]$ is a weak Ore extension of A_0 from $\alpha = \alpha_1$ and $\delta = 0$. By Corollary 7, A_1 is a free left A_0-module with basis $\{J_v F_v^j J_v\}_{i \geq 0}$. Thus, A_1 is a k-algebra with basis $\{K_v^l F_v^j J_v, \overline{K}_v^m F_v^j J_v, J_v F_v^j J_v : l$ and j run respectively over all non-negative integers, m runs over all positive integers$\}$. From the definition of the weak Ore extension, we have $K_v^l F_v^j J_v = q^{-2lj} J_v F_v^j K_v^l$, $\overline{K}_v^m F_v^j J_v = q^{2mj} J_v F_v^j \overline{K}_v^m$, $J_v F_v^j = F_v^j J_v$. So, we conclude that $\{F_v^j K_v^l J_v, F_v^j \overline{K}_v^m J_v, J_v F_v^j J_v : l$ and j run respectively over all non-negative integers, m runs over all positive integers$\}$ is a basis of A_1.

Let α_2 satisfies $\alpha_2(J_v F_v^j K_v^l) = q^{-2l} J_v F_v^j K_v^l$, $\alpha_2(J_v F_v^j \overline{K}_v^m) = q^{2m} J_v F_v^j \overline{K}_v^m$, $\alpha_2(J_v F_v^j J_v) = J_v F_v^j J_v$. Then α_2 can be extended to an algebra automorphism on A_1. Let δ satisfies

$$\delta(1) = \delta(K_v) = \delta(\overline{K}_v) = 0,$$

$$\delta(J_v F_v^j K_v^l) = \sum_{i=0}^{j-1} J_v F_v^{j-1} \frac{q^{-2i} K_v - q^{2i}\overline{K}_v}{q - q^{-1}} K_v^l,$$

$$\delta(J_v F_v^j \overline{K}_v^l) = \sum_{i=0}^{j-1} J_v F_v^{j-1} \frac{q^{-2i} K_v - q^{2i}\overline{K}_v}{q - q^{-1}} \overline{K}_v^l,$$

$$\delta\left(J_v F_v^j J_v\right) = \sum_{i=0}^{j-1} J_v F_v^{j-1} \frac{q^{-2i} K_v - q^{2i}\overline{K}_v}{q - q^{-1}} J_v$$

for $j > 0$ and $l \geq 0$. Then just as in the proof of Lemma VI.1.5 in [12], it can be shown that δ can be extended to an α_2-derivation of A_1 such that $A_2 = A_1[J_vE_vJ_v, \alpha_2, \delta]$ is a weak Ore extension of A_1. Then in A_2,

$$J_vE_vK_v = \alpha_2(K_v)J_vE_vJ_v + \delta(K_v) = q^{-2}K_vE_vJ_v,\ J_vE_v\overline{K}_v = q^2\overline{K}_vE_vJ_v,$$

$$J_vE_vJ_vF_vJ_v = \alpha_2(F_v)J_vE_vJ_v + \delta(J_vF_vJ_v) = J_vF_vJ_vE_vJ_v + \frac{K_v - \overline{K}_v}{q - q^{-1}}.$$

From these, we conclude that $A_2 \cong U_q^v$ as algebras. Thus, from Lemma 12, U_q^v is Noetherian. By Corollary 11, U_q^v is free with basis $\{J_vE_v^iJ_v\}_{i\geq 0}$ as a left A_1-module. Thus, as a k-linear space, U_q^v has the basis

$$\mathsf{Q}_v = \{J_vF_v^jK_v^lE_v^iJ_v, J_vF_v^j\overline{K}_v^m E_v^iJ_v, J_vF_v^jJ_vE_v^iJ_v\},$$

where i, j, l run over all non-negative integers, m runs over all positive integers. By (48)–(51) any $x \in \mathsf{P}_v$ (resp. Q_v) can be k-linearly generated by some elements of Q_v (resp. P_v), and therefore P_v and Q_v generate the same space U_q^v. □

4. Extension to $q = 1$ Case

Let us discuss the relation between $U_q^w = w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ and $U(\mathfrak{sl}_q(2))$. Just like the quantum algebra $\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$, we first have to give another presentation for U_q^w.

Let $q \in \mathbb{C}$ and $q \neq \pm 1{,}0$. Define $U_q^{w\prime}$ as the algebra generated by the five variables E_w, F_w, K_w, $\overline{K}_w$, L_v with the relations (for $U_q^{v\prime}$ the equations (56) and (57) should be exchanged with (32) and (33) respectively):

$$K_w\overline{K}_w = \overline{K}_wK_w, \tag{54}$$

$$K_w\overline{K}_wK_w = K_w, \quad \overline{K}_wK_w\overline{K}_w = \overline{K}_w, \tag{55}$$

$$K_wE_w = q^2E_wK_w, \quad \overline{K}_wE_w = q^{-2}E_w\overline{K}_w, \tag{56}$$

$$K_wF_w = q^{-2}F_wK_w, \quad \overline{K}_wF_w = q^2F_w\overline{K}_w, \tag{57}$$

$$[L_w, E_w] = q(E_wK_w + \overline{K}_wE_w), \tag{58}$$

$$[L_w, F_w] = -q^{-1}(F_wK_w + \overline{K}_wF_w). \tag{59}$$

$$E_wF_w - F_wE_w = L_w, \quad (q - q^{-1})L_w = (K_w - \overline{K}_w), \tag{60}$$

For $v\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ we can similarly define the algebra $U_q^{v\prime}$

$$K_v\overline{K}_v = \overline{K}_vK_v, \tag{61}$$

$$K_v\overline{K}_vK_v = K_v, \quad \overline{K}_vK_v\overline{K}_v = \overline{K}_v, \tag{62}$$

$$K_vE_v\overline{K}_v = q^2E_v, \tag{63}$$

$$K_vF_v\overline{K}_v = q^{-2}F_v, \tag{64}$$

$$L_vJ_vE_v - E_vJ_vL_v = q(E_vK_v + \overline{K}_vE_v), \tag{65}$$

$$L_vJ_vF_v - F_vJ_vL_v = -q^{-1}(F_vK_v + \overline{K}_vF_v). \tag{66}$$

$$E_vJ_vF_v - F_vJ_vE_v = L_v,\ (q - q^{-1})L_v = (K_v - \overline{K}_v), \tag{67}$$

Note that contrary to U_q^w and U_q^v, the algebras $U_q^{w\prime}$ and $U_q^{w\prime}$ are defined for all *invertible* values of the parameter q, in particular for $q = 1$.

Proposition 15. *The algebra U_q^w is isomorphic to the algebra $U_q^{w\prime}$ with φ_w satisfying $\varphi_w(E_w) = E_w$, $\varphi_w(F_w) = F_w$, $\varphi_w(K_w) = K_w$, $\varphi_w(\overline{K}_w) = \overline{K}_w$.*

Proof. The proof is similar to that of Proposition VI.2.1 in [12] for $\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$. It suffices to check that φ_w and the map $\psi_w : U_q^{w\prime} \to U_q^w$ satisfying $\psi_w(E_w) = E_w$, $\psi_w(F_w) = F_w$, $\psi_w(K_w) = K_w$, $\psi_w(L_w) = [E_w, F_w]$ are reciprocal algebra morphisms. ☐

On the otherwise, we can give the following relationship between $U_q^{w\prime}$ and $U(\mathfrak{sl}(2))$ whose proof is easy.

Proposition 16. *For $q = 1$*

(i) the algebra isomorphism $U(\mathfrak{sl}(2)) \cong U_1^{w\prime}/(K_w - 1)$ holds;

(ii) there exists an injective algebra morphism π from U_1^w to $U(\mathfrak{sl}(2))[K_w]/(K_w^3 - K_w)$ satisfying $\pi(E_w) = XK_w$, $\pi(F_w) = Y$, $\pi(K_w) = K_w$, $\pi(L) = HK_w$.

Remark 9. In Proposition 16(ii), π is only injective, but not surjective since $K^2 \neq 1$ in $U(\mathfrak{sl}(2))[K]/(K^3 - K)$ and then X does not lie in the image of π.

5. Weak Hopf Algebras Structure

Here we define weak analogs in $w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ and $v\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ for the standard Hopf algebra structures Δ, ε, S — comultiplication, counit and antipod, which should be algebra morphisms.

For the weak quantum algebra $w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ we define the maps $\Delta_w : w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2) \to w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2) \otimes w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$, $\varepsilon_w : w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2) \to k$ and $T_w : w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2) \to w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ satisfying respectively

$$\Delta_w(E_w) = 1 \otimes E_w + E_w \otimes K_w,\ \Delta(F_w) = F_w \otimes 1 + \overline{K}_w \otimes F_w, \tag{68}$$

$$\Delta_w(K_w) = K_w \otimes K_w,\ \Delta_w(\overline{K}_w) = \overline{K}_w \otimes \overline{K}_w, \tag{69}$$

$$\varepsilon_w(E_w) = \varepsilon_w(F_w) = 0,\ \varepsilon_w(K_w) = \varepsilon_w(\overline{K}_w) = 1, \tag{70}$$

$$T_w(E_w) = -E_w\overline{K}_w,\ T_w(F_w) = -K_wF_w,\ T(K_w) = \overline{K}_w,\ T_w(\overline{K}_w) = K_w. \tag{71}$$

The difference with the standard case (we follow notations of [12]) is in substitution K^{-1} with $\overline{K}_w$ and the last line, where instead of antipod S the weak antipod T_w is introduced [14].

Proposition 17. *The relations (68)–(71) endow $w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ with a bialgebra structure.*

Proof. It can be shown by direct calculation that the following relations hold valid.

$$\Delta_w(K_w)\Delta_w(\overline{K}_w) = \Delta_w(\overline{K}_w)\Delta_w(K_w), \tag{72}$$

$$\Delta_w(K_w)\Delta_w(\overline{K}_w)\Delta_w(K_w) = \Delta_w(K_w), \tag{73}$$

$$\Delta_w(\overline{K}_w)\Delta_w(K_w)\Delta_w(\overline{K}_w) = \Delta_w(\overline{K}_w), \tag{74}$$

$$\Delta_w(K_w)\Delta_w(E_w) = q^2\Delta_w(E_w)\Delta_w(K_w), \tag{75}$$

$$\Delta_w(\overline{K}_w)\Delta_w(E_w) = q^{-2}\Delta_w(E_w)\Delta_w(\overline{K}_w), \tag{76}$$

$$\Delta_w(K_w)\Delta_w(F_w) = q^{-2}\Delta_w(F_w)\Delta_w(K_w), \tag{77}$$

$$\Delta_w(\overline{K}_w)\Delta_w(F_w) = q^2\Delta_w(F_w)\Delta_w(\overline{K}_w), \tag{78}$$

$$\Delta_w(E_w)\Delta_w(F_w) - \Delta_w(F_w)\Delta_w(E_w) = \frac{(\Delta_w(K_w) - \Delta_w(\overline{K}_w))}{(q - q^{-1})}; \tag{79}$$

$$\varepsilon_w(K_w)\varepsilon_w(\overline{K}_w) = \varepsilon_w(\overline{K}_w)\varepsilon_w(K_w), \tag{80}$$

$$\varepsilon_w(K_w)\varepsilon_w(\overline{K}_w)\varepsilon_w(K_w) = \varepsilon_w(K_w), \tag{81}$$

$$\varepsilon_w(\overline{K}_w)\varepsilon_w(K_w)\varepsilon_w(\overline{K}_w) = \varepsilon_w(\overline{K}_w), \tag{82}$$

$$\varepsilon_w(K_w)\varepsilon_w(E_w) = q^2\varepsilon_w(E_w)\varepsilon_w(K_w), \tag{83}$$

$$\varepsilon_w(\overline{K}_w)\varepsilon_w(E_w) = q^{-2}\varepsilon_w(E_w)\varepsilon_w(\overline{K}_w), \tag{84}$$

$$\varepsilon_w(K_w)\varepsilon_w(F_w) = q^{-2}\varepsilon_w(F_w)\varepsilon_w(K_w), \tag{85}$$

$$\varepsilon_w(\overline{K}_w)\varepsilon_w(F_w) = q^2\varepsilon_w(F_w)\varepsilon_w(\overline{K}_w), \tag{86}$$

$$\varepsilon_w(E_w)\varepsilon_w(F_w) - \varepsilon_w(F_w)\varepsilon_w(E_w) = \frac{(\varepsilon_w(K_w) - \varepsilon_w(\overline{K}_w))}{(q-q^{-1})}; \tag{87}$$

$$T_w(\overline{K}_w)T_w(K_w) = T_w(K_w)T_w(\overline{K}_w), \tag{88}$$

$$T_w(K_w)T_w(\overline{K}_w)T_w(K_w) = T_w(K_w), \tag{89}$$

$$T_w(\overline{K}_w)T_w(K_w)T_w(\overline{K}_w) = T_w(\overline{K}_w), \tag{90}$$

$$T_w(E_w)T_w(K_w) = q^2 T_w(K_w)T_w(E_w), \tag{91}$$

$$T_w(E_w)T_w(\overline{K}_w) = q^{-2} T_w(\overline{K}_w)T_w(K_w), \tag{92}$$

$$T_w(F_w)T_w(K_w) = q^{-2} T_w(K_w)T_w(F_w), \tag{93}$$

$$T_w(F_w)T_w(\overline{K}_w) = q^2 T_w(\overline{K}_w)T_w(F_w), \tag{94}$$

$$T_w(F_w)T_w(E_w) - T_w(E_w)T_w(F_w) = \frac{(T_w(K_w) - T_w(\overline{K}_w))}{(q-q^{-1})}. \tag{95}$$

Therefore, through the basis in Theorem 13, Δ and ε_w can be extended to algebra morphisms from $w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ to $w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2) \otimes w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ and from $w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ to k, T_w can be extended to an anti-algebra morphism from $w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ to $w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ respectively.

Using (72)–(87) it can be shown that

$$(\Delta_w \otimes \mathrm{id})\Delta_w(X) = (\mathrm{id} \otimes \Delta_w)\Delta_w(X), \tag{96}$$

$$(\varepsilon_w \otimes \mathrm{id})\Delta_w(X) = (\mathrm{id} \otimes \varepsilon_w)\Delta_w(X) = X \tag{97}$$

for any $X = E_w, F_w, K_w$ or $\overline{K}_w$. Let μ_w and η_w be the product and the unit of $w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ respectively. Hence $(w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2), \mu_w, \eta_w, \Delta_w, \varepsilon_w)$ becomes into a bialgebra. □

Next we introduce the star product in the bialgebra $(w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2), \mu_w, \eta_w, \Delta_w, \varepsilon_w)$ in the similar to the standard way (see e.g. [12])

$$(A \star_w B)(X) = \mu_w [A \otimes B] \Delta_w(X). \tag{98}$$

Proposition 18. *T_w satisfies the regularity conditions*

$$(\mathrm{id} \star_w T_w \star_w \mathrm{id})(X) = X, \tag{99}$$

$$(T_w \star_w \mathrm{id} \star_w T_w)(X) = T_w(X) \tag{100}$$

for any $X = E_w, F_w, K_w$ or $\overline{K}_w$. It means that T_w is a weak antipode

Proof. Follows from (72)–(95) by tedious calculations. For $X = K_w$,$\overline{K}_w$ it is easy, and so we consider $X = E_w$, as an example. We have

$$\begin{aligned}
&(\mathrm{id} \star_w T_w \star_w \ \mathrm{id})(E_w) = \mu_w \left[(\mathrm{id} \star_w T_w) \otimes \mathrm{id}\right] \Delta_w(E_w) \\
&= \mu_w \left[(\mathrm{id} \star_w T_w) \otimes \mathrm{id}\right] (1 \otimes E_w + E_w \otimes K_w) \\
&= (\mathrm{id} \star_w T_w)\,(1)\,\mathrm{id}\,(E_w) + (\mathrm{id} \star_w T_w)\,(E_w)\,\mathrm{id}\,(K_w) \\
&= \mu_w \left[\mathrm{id} \otimes T_w\right] \Delta_w(1)\,\mathrm{id}\,(E_w) + \mu_w \left[\mathrm{id} \otimes T_w\right] \Delta_w(E_w)\,\mathrm{id}\,(K_w) \\
&= \mu_w \left[\mathrm{id} \otimes T_w\right] (1 \otimes 1)\,\mathrm{id}\,(E_w) + \mu_w \left[\mathrm{id} \otimes T_w\right] (1 \otimes E_w + E_w \otimes K_w)\,\mathrm{id}\,(K_w) \\
&= T_w\,(1)\,\mathrm{id}\,(E_w) + \mathrm{id}\,(1)\,T_w\,(E_w)\,\mathrm{id}\,(K_w) + \mathrm{id}\,(E_w)\,T_w\,(K_w)\,\mathrm{id}\,(K_w) \\
&= E_w - E_w\overline{K}_w \cdot K_w + E_w \cdot \overline{K}_w \cdot K_w = E_w = \mathrm{id}\,(E_w)\,.
\end{aligned}$$

By analogy, for (100) and $X = E_w$ we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
&(T_w \star_w \ \mathrm{id} \star_w T_w)(E_w) = \mu_w \left[(T_w \star_w \ \mathrm{id}) \otimes T_w\right] \Delta_w(E_w) \\
&= \mu_w \left[(T_w \star_w \ \mathrm{id}) \otimes T_w\right] (1 \otimes E_w + E_w \otimes K_w) \\
&= (T_w \star_w \ \mathrm{id})\,(1) T_w\,(E_w) + (T_w \star_w \ \mathrm{id})\,(E_w) T_w\,(K_w) \\
&= \mu_w \left[T_w \otimes \mathrm{id}\right] (1 \otimes 1)\,T_w\,(1E_w1) + \mu_w \left[T_w \otimes \mathrm{id}\right] (1 \otimes E_w + E_w \otimes K_w)\,T_w\,(K_w) \\
&= T_w\,(1)\,T_w\,(E_w) + T_w\,(1)\,\mathrm{id}\,(E_w)\,T_w\,(K_w) + T_w\,(E_w)\,\mathrm{id}\,(K_w)\,T_w\,(K_w) \\
&= -E_w\overline{K}_w + E_w\overline{K}_w - E_w\overline{K}_w K_w \overline{K}_w = -E_w\overline{K}_w = T_w(E_w).
\end{aligned}$$

□

Corollary 19. *The bialgebra $w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ is a weak Hopf algebra with the weak antipode T_w.*

We can get an inner endomorphism as follows.

Proposition 20. *T_w^2 is an inner endomorphism of the algebra $w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ satisfying for any $X \in w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$*

$$T_w^2\,(X) = K_w X \overline{K}_w, \tag{101}$$

especially

$$T_w^2\,(K_w) = \mathrm{id}\,(K_w)\,, \qquad T_w^2\left(\overline{K}_w\right) = \mathrm{id}\left(\overline{K}_w\right). \tag{102}$$

Proof. Follows from (71). □

Assume that with the operations $\mu_w, \eta_w, \Delta_w, \varepsilon_w$ the algebra $w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ would possess an antipode S so as to become a Hopf algebra, which should satisfy $(S \star_w \mathrm{id})(K_w) = \eta_w \varepsilon_w(K_w)$, and so it should follow that $S(K_w)K_w = 1$. But, it is not possible to hold since $S(K_w)$ can be written as a linearly sum of the basis in Theorem 13. It implies that $w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ is impossible to become a Hopf algebra about the operations above.

Corollary 21. *$w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ is an example for a non-commutative and non-cocommutative weak Hopf algebra which is not a Hopf algebra.*

In order to become $U_q^{w\prime}$ into a weak Hopf algebra, it is enough to define $\Delta_w(E_w)$, $\Delta_w(F_w)$, $\Delta_w(K_w)$, $\Delta_w(\overline{K}_w)$, $\varepsilon_w(E_w)$, $\varepsilon_w(F_w)$, $\varepsilon_w(K_w)$, $\varepsilon_w(\overline{K}_w)$, $T_w(E_w)$, $T_w(F_w)$, $T_w(K_w)$, $T_w(\overline{K}_w)$ just as in $w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ and define

$$\Delta_w(L_w) = \frac{1}{q - q^{-1}}(K_w \otimes K_w - \overline{K}_w \otimes \overline{K}_w),\ \varepsilon_w(L_w) = 0,\ T_w(L_w) = \frac{\overline{K}_w - K_w}{q - q^{-1}}.$$

From Proposition 15 we conclude that $w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ is isomorphic to the algebra $U_q^{w\prime}$ with φ_w. Moreover, one can see easily that φ_w is an isomorphism of weak Hopf algebras from $w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ to $U_q^{w\prime}$.

For J-weak quantum algebra $v\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ we suppose that some additional J_v should appear even in the definition of comultiplication and antipod. A thorough analysis gives the following nontrivial definitions

$$\Delta_v(E_v) = J_v \otimes J_v E_v J_v + J_v E_v J_v \otimes K_v, \tag{103}$$

$$\Delta_v(F_v) = J_v F_v J_v \otimes J_v + \overline{K}_v \otimes J_v F_v J_v, \tag{104}$$

$$\Delta_v(K_v) = K_v \otimes K_v,\ \Delta_v(\overline{K}_v) = \overline{K}_v \otimes \overline{K}_v, \tag{105}$$

$$\varepsilon_v(E_v) = \varepsilon_v(F_v) = 0,\ \ \varepsilon_v(K_v) = \varepsilon_v(\overline{K}_v) = 1, \tag{106}$$

$$T_v(E_v) = -J_v E_v \overline{K}_v, \quad T_v(F_v) = -K_v F_v J_v, \tag{107}$$

$$T_v(K_v) = \overline{K}_v, \quad T_v(\overline{K}_v) = K_v. \tag{108}$$

Note that from (105) it follows that

$$\Delta_v(J_v) = J_v \otimes J_v, \tag{109}$$

and so J_v is a group-like element.

Proposition 22. *The relations (103)–(108) endow $v\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ with a bialgebra structure.*

Proof. First we should prove that Δ_v defines a morphism of algebras from $v\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)\otimes v\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ into $v\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$. We check that

$$\Delta_v\left(K_v\right)\Delta_v\left(\overline{K}_v\right) = \Delta_v\left(\overline{K}_v\right)\Delta_v\left(K_v\right), \tag{110}$$

$$\Delta_v\left(K_v\right)\Delta_v\left(\overline{K}_v\right)\Delta_v\left(K_v\right) = \Delta_v\left(K_v\right), \tag{111}$$

$$\Delta_v\left(\overline{K}_v\right)\Delta_v\left(K_v\right)\Delta_v\left(\overline{K}_v\right) = \Delta_v\left(\overline{K}_v\right), \tag{112}$$

$$\Delta_v\left(K_v\right)\Delta_v\left(E_v\right)\Delta_v\left(\overline{K}_v\right) = q^2\Delta_v\left(E_v\right), \tag{113}$$

$$\Delta_v\left(K_v\right)\Delta_v\left(F_v\right)\Delta_v\left(\overline{K}_v\right) = q^{-2}\Delta_v\left(F_v\right), \tag{114}$$

$$\Delta_v\left(E_v\right)\Delta_v\left(J_v\right)\Delta_v\left(F_v\right) - \Delta_v\left(F_v\right)\Delta_v\left(J_v\right)\Delta_v\left(E_v\right) = \frac{\Delta_v\left(K_v\right) - \Delta_v\left(\overline{K}_v\right)}{q-q^{-1}}. \tag{115}$$

The relations (110)–(112) are clear from (105). For (113) we have

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta_v\left(K_v\right)\Delta_v\left(E_v\right)\Delta_v\left(\overline{K}_v\right) &= \left(K_v \otimes K_v\right)\left(J_v \otimes J_v E_v J_v + J_v E_v J_v \otimes K_v\right)\left(\overline{K}_v \otimes \overline{K}_v\right)\\ &= J_v \otimes K_v E_v \overline{K}_v + K_v E_v \overline{K}_v \otimes K_v\\ &= q^2\left(J_v \otimes J_v E_v J_v + J_v E_v J_v \otimes K_v\right) = q^2\Delta_v\left(E_v\right).\end{aligned}$$

Relation (114) is obtained similarly. Next for (115) exploiting (7), (34) and (35)-(36) we derive

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Delta_v(E_v)\Delta_v(J_v)\Delta_v(F_v)-\Delta_v(F_v)\Delta_v(J_v)\Delta_v(E_v)\\
&=(J_v\otimes J_vE_vJ_v+J_vE_vJ_v\otimes K_v)(J_v\otimes J_v)\left(J_vF_vJ_v\otimes J_v+\overline{K}_v\otimes J_vF_vJ_v\right)\\
&-\left(J_vF_vJ_v\otimes J_v+\overline{K}_v\otimes J_vF_vJ_v\right)(J_v\otimes J_v)(J_v\otimes J_vE_vJ_v+J_vE_vJ_v\otimes K_v)\\
&=J_vF_vJ_v\otimes J_vE_vJ_v-J_vF_vJ_v\otimes J_vE_vJ_v+J_vE_v\overline{K}_v\otimes K_vF_vJ_v-\overline{K}_vE_vJ_v\otimes J_vF_vK_v\\
&+J_vE_vJ_vF_vJ_v\otimes K_v-J_vF_vJ_vE_vJ_v\otimes K_v+\overline{K}_v\otimes J_vE_vJ_vF_vJ_v-\overline{K}_v\otimes J_vF_vJ_vE_vJ_v\\
&=J_v(E_vJ_vF_v-F_vJ_vE_v)J_v\otimes K_v+\overline{K}_v\otimes J_v(E_vJ_vF_v-F_vJ_vE_v)J_v\\
&=J_v\frac{K_v-\overline{K}_v}{q-q^{-1}}J_v\otimes K_v+\overline{K}_v\otimes J_v\frac{K_v-\overline{K}_v}{q-q^{-1}}J_v=\frac{K_v\otimes K_v-\overline{K}_v\otimes\overline{K}_v}{q-q^{-1}}\\
&=\frac{\Delta_v(K_v)-\Delta_v\left(\overline{K}_v\right)}{q-q^{-1}}.
\end{aligned}$$

Then we show that $\Delta_v(X)$ is coassociative

$$(\Delta_v\otimes\mathrm{id})\,\Delta_v(X)=(\mathrm{id}\otimes\Delta_v)\,\Delta_v(X) \tag{116}$$

Take E as an example. On the one hand

$$\begin{aligned}
(\Delta_v\otimes\mathrm{id})\,\Delta_v(E)&=(\Delta_v\otimes\mathrm{id})(J_v\otimes J_vE_vJ_v+J_vE_vJ_v\otimes K_v)\\
&=\Delta_v(J_v)\otimes J_vE_vJ_v+\Delta_v(J_v)\Delta_v(E)\Delta_v(J_v)\otimes K_v\\
&=J_v\otimes J_v\otimes J_vE_vJ_v+J_v\otimes J_vE_vJ_v\otimes K_v+J_vE_vJ_v\otimes K_v\otimes K_v.
\end{aligned}$$

On the other hand

$$\begin{aligned}
(\mathrm{id}\otimes\Delta_v)\,\Delta_v(E)&=(\mathrm{id}\otimes\Delta_v)(J_v\otimes J_vE_vJ_v+J_vE_vJ_v\otimes K_v)\\
&=J_v\otimes\Delta_v(J_v)\Delta_v(E)\Delta_v(J_v)+J_vE_vJ_v\otimes\Delta_v(K_v)\\
&=J_v\otimes J_v\otimes J_vE_vJ_v+J_v\otimes J_vE_vJ_v\otimes K_v+J_vE_vJ_v\otimes K_v\otimes K_v,
\end{aligned}$$

which coincides with previous.

Proof that the counit ε defines a morphism of algebras from $v\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ onto k is straithforward and the result has the form

$$\varepsilon_v(K_v)\varepsilon_v\left(\overline{K}_v\right)=\varepsilon_v\left(\overline{K}_v\right)\varepsilon_v(K_v), \tag{117}$$

$$\varepsilon_v(K_v)\varepsilon_v\left(\overline{K}_v\right)\varepsilon_v(K_v)=\varepsilon_v(K_v), \tag{118}$$

$$\varepsilon_v\left(\overline{K}_v\right)\varepsilon_v(K_v)\varepsilon_v\left(\overline{K}_v\right)=\varepsilon_v\left(\overline{K}_v\right), \tag{119}$$

$$\varepsilon_v(K_v)\varepsilon_v(E_v)\varepsilon_v\left(\overline{K}_v\right)=q^2\varepsilon_v(E_v), \tag{120}$$

$$\varepsilon_v(K_v)\varepsilon_v(F_v)\varepsilon_v\left(\overline{K}_v\right)=q^{-2}\varepsilon_v(F_v), \tag{121}$$

$$\varepsilon_v(E_v)\varepsilon_v(J_v)\varepsilon_v(F_v)-\varepsilon_v(F_v)\varepsilon_v(J_v)\varepsilon_v(E_v)=\frac{\varepsilon_v(K_v)-\varepsilon_v\left(\overline{K}_v\right)}{q-q^{-1}}. \tag{122}$$

Moreover, it can be shown that

$$(\varepsilon_v\otimes\mathrm{id})\Delta_v(X)=(\mathrm{id}\otimes\varepsilon_v)\Delta_v(X)=X$$

for $X=E_v,F_v,K_v,\overline{K}_v$.

Further we check that T_v defines an anti-morphism of algebras from $v\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ to $v\mathfrak{sl}_q^{op}(2)$ as follows

$$T_v(K_v)\,T_v\left(\overline{K}_v\right)=T_v\left(\overline{K}_v\right)T_v(K_v)\,, \tag{123}$$

$$T_v(K_v)\,T_v\left(\overline{K}_v\right)T_v(K_v)=T_v(K_v)\,, \tag{124}$$

$$T_v\left(\overline{K}_v\right)T_v(K_v)\,T_v\left(\overline{K}_v\right)=T_v\left(\overline{K}_v\right), \tag{125}$$

$$T_v\left(\overline{K}_v\right)T_v(E_v)\,T_v(K_v)=q^2T_v(E_v)\,, \tag{126}$$

$$T_v\left(\overline{K}_v\right)T_v(F_v)\,T_v(K_v)=q^{-2}T_v(F_v)\,, \tag{127}$$

$$T_v(F_v)\,T_v(J_v)\,T_v(E_v)-T_v(E_v)\,T_v(J_v)\,T_v(F_v)=\frac{T_v(K_v)-T_v\left(\overline{K}_v\right)}{q-q^{-1}}. \tag{128}$$

The first three relations are obvious. For (126) using (107) and (35) we have

$$\begin{aligned}T_v\left(\overline{K}_v\right)T_v(E_v)\,T_v(K_v)&=K_v\left(-J_vE_v\overline{K}_v\right)\overline{K}_v=-q^2K_v\left(-\overline{K}_vE_vJ_v\right)\overline{K}_v\\&=-q^2J_vE_vJ_v\overline{K}_v=q^2J_vE_v\overline{K}_v=q^2T_v(E_v)\,.\end{aligned}$$

For last relation (128) using (35)–(36) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}&T_v(F_v)\,T_v(J_v)\,T_v(E_v)-T_v(E_v)\,T_v(J_v)\,T_v(F_v)\\&=(K_vF_vJ_v)\,J_v\left(-J_vE_v\overline{K}_v\right)-\left(-J_vE_v\overline{K}_v\right)J_v\,(K_vF_vJ_v)\\&=J_v\,(F_vJ_vE_v-E_vJ_vF_v)\,J_v=J_v\frac{\overline{K}_v-K_v}{q-q^{-1}}J_v=\frac{T_v(K_v)-T_v\left(\overline{K}_v\right)}{q-q^{-1}}.\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, we conclude that $(v\mathfrak{sl}_q(2),\mu_v,\eta_v,\Delta_v,T_v)$ has a structure of a bialgebra. □

The following property of T_v is crucial for understanding the structure of the bialgebra $(v\mathfrak{sl}_q(2),\mu_v,\eta_v,\Delta_v,T_v)$.

Proposition 23. *For any $X\in v\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ we have (cf. (101)-(102))*

$$T_v^2(K_v)=\mathbf{e}_v(K_v)\,,\ T_v^2\left(\overline{K}_v\right)=\mathbf{e}_v\left(\overline{K}_v\right), \tag{129}$$

$$T_v^2(E_v)=K_vE_v\overline{K}_v,\ T_v^2(F_v)=K_vF_v\overline{K}_v, \tag{130}$$

where $\mathbf{e}_v(X)$ is defined in (11).

Proof. Follows from (7) and (107)–(108). As an example for E_v we have $T_v^2(E_v)=T_v\left(-J_vE_v\overline{K}_v\right)=-T_v\left(\overline{K}_v\right)T_v(E_v)\,T_v(J_v)=K_v\left(J_vE_v\overline{K}_v\right)J_v=K_vE_v\overline{K}_v$. □

The star product in $(v\mathfrak{sl}_q(2),\mu_v,\eta_v,\Delta_v,T_v)$ has the form

$$(A\star_v B)(X)=\mu_v\,[A\otimes B]\,\Delta_v(X). \tag{131}$$

Proposition 24. *T_v satisfies the regularity conditions*

$$(\mathbf{e}_v\star_v T_v\star_v \mathbf{e}_v)(X)=\mathbf{e}_v(X)\,, \tag{132}$$

$$(T_v\star_v \mathbf{e}_v\star_v T_v)(X)=T_v(X) \tag{133}$$

for any $X=E_v,F_v,K_v$ or $\overline{K}_v$.

Proof. Follows from (103)–(108) and (131). For $X = K_v, \overline{K}_v$ it is easy, and so we consider $X = E_v$, as an example. We have

$$(\mathbf{e}_v \star_v T_v \star_v \mathbf{e}_v)(E_v) = \mu_v \left[(\mathbf{e}_v \star_v T_v) \otimes \mathbf{e}_v \right] \Delta_v (E_v)$$
$$= \mu_v \left[(\mathbf{e}_v \star_v T_v) \otimes \mathbf{e}_v \right] (J_v \otimes J_v E_v J_v + J_v E_v J_v \otimes K_v)$$
$$= (\mathbf{e}_v \star_v T_v)(J_v)\, \mathbf{e}_v (J_v E_v J_v) + (\mathbf{e}_v \star_v T_v)(J_v E_v J_v)\, \mathbf{e}_v (K_v)$$
$$= \mu_v \left[\mathbf{e}_v \otimes T_v \right] \Delta_v (J_v) \mathbf{e}_v (J_v E_v J_v) + \mu_v \left[\mathbf{e}_v \otimes T_v \right] \Delta_v (E_v) \mathbf{e}_v (K_v)$$
$$= \mu_v \left[\mathbf{e}_v \otimes T_v \right] (J_v \otimes J_v)\, \mathbf{e}_v (E_v) + \mu_v \left[\mathbf{e}_v \otimes T_v \right] (J_v \otimes J_v E_v J_v + J_v E_v J_v \otimes K_v)\, \mathbf{e}_v (K_v)$$
$$= \mathbf{e}_v (J_v)\, T_v (J_v)\, \mathbf{e}_v (E_v) + \mathbf{e}_v (J_v)\, T_v (J_v E_v J_v)\, \mathbf{e}_v (K_v) + \mathbf{e}_v (E_v)\, T_v (K_v)\, \mathbf{e}_v (K_v)$$
$$= J_v \cdot J_v \cdot J_v E_v J_v - J_v \cdot J_v J_v E_v \overline{K}_v \cdot J_v K_v J_v + J_v E_v J_v \cdot \overline{K}_v \cdot J_v K_v J_v$$
$$= J_v E_v J_v = \mathbf{e}_v (E_v) .$$

By analogy, for (133) and $X = E_v$ we obtain

$$(T_v \star_v \mathbf{e}_v \star_v T_v)(E_v) = \mu_v \left[(T_v \star_v \mathbf{e}_v) \otimes T_v \right] \Delta_v (E_v)$$
$$= \mu_v \left[(T_v \star_v \mathbf{e}_v) \otimes T_v \right] (J_v \otimes J_v E_v J_v + J_v E_v J_v \otimes K_v)$$
$$= (T_v \star_v \mathbf{e}_v)(J_v) T_v (J_v E_v J_v) + (T_v \star_v \mathbf{e}_v)(E_v) T_v (K_v)$$
$$= \mu_v \left[T_v \otimes \mathbf{e}_v \right] (J_v \otimes J_v)\, T_v (J_v E_v J_v)$$
$$+ \mu_v \left[T_v \otimes \mathbf{e}_v \right] (J_v \otimes J_v E_v J_v + J_v E_v J_v \otimes K_v)\, T_v (K_v)$$
$$= T_v (J_v)\, \mathbf{e}_v (J_v)\, T_v (J_v E_v J_v) + T_v (J_v)\, \mathbf{e}_v (J_v E_v J_v)\, T_v (K_v)$$
$$+ T_v (J_v E_v J_v)\, \mathbf{e}_v (K_v)\, T_v (K_v) = -J_v \cdot J_v \cdot J_v \left(J_v E_v \overline{K}_v \right) J_v + J_v \cdot J_v E_v J_v \cdot \overline{K}_v$$
$$- J_v \left(J_v E_v \overline{K}_v \right) J_v \cdot J_v K_v J_v \cdot \overline{K}_v = -J_v E_v \overline{K}_v = T_v (E_v).$$

□

From (132)–(133) it follows that $v\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ is not a weak Hopf algebra in the definition of [14]. So we will call it *J-weak Hopf algebra* and T_v a *J-weak antipode*. As it is seen from (99)–(100) and (132)–(133) the difference between them is in the exchange id with $\mathbf{e}_v$.

Remark 10. The variable $\mathbf{e}_v$ can be treated as $n = 2$ example of the "tower identity" $e^{(n)}_{\alpha\beta}$ introduced for semisupermanifolds in [3, 4] or the "obstructor" $\mathbf{e}^{(n)}_X$ for general mappings, categories and Yang-Baxter equation in [5, 6, 7].

Comparing (68)–(71) with (103)–(108) we conclude that the connection of $\Delta_w, T_w, \varepsilon_w$ and $\Delta_v, T_v, \varepsilon_v$ can be written in the following way

$$\Delta_v (X) = \Delta_w (\mathbf{e}_v (X)) , \tag{134}$$

$$T_v (X) = T_w (\mathbf{e}_v (X)) , \tag{135}$$

$$\varepsilon_v (X) = \varepsilon_w (\mathbf{e}_v (X)) , \tag{136}$$

which means that additionally to the partially algebra morphism (43) there exists a partial coalgebra morphism which is described by (134)–(136).

6. Group-like Elements

Now, we discuss the set $G(w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2))$ of all group-like elements of $w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$. As is well-known (see e.g. [10]) a semigroup S is called an inverse semigroup if for every $x \in S$, there exists a unique $y \in S$ such that $xyx = x$ and $yxy = y$, and a monoid is a semigroup with identity. We will show the following

Proposition 25. *The set of all group-like elements $G(w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)) = \{J^{(ij)} = K_w^i \overline{K}_w^j :$ i, j run over all non-negative integers$\}$, which forms a regular monoid under the multiplication of $w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$.*

Proof. Suppose $x \in w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ is a group-like element, i.e. $\Delta_w(x) = x \otimes x$. By Theorem 13, x can be written as $x = \sum_{i,j,l,m} \alpha_{ijl} E_w^i F_w^j K_w^l + \beta_{ijm} E_w^i F_w^j \overline{K}_w^m + \gamma_{ij} E_w^i F_w^j J_w$. Here and in the sequel, every α, β and γ with subscripts is in the field k and does not equal zero. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta_w(x) &= \sum_{i,j,l,m} [\alpha_{ijl} \Delta_w(E_w^i F_w^j K_w^l) + \Delta_w(\beta_{ijm} E_w^i F_w^j \overline{K}_w^m) + \Delta_w(\gamma_{ij} E_w^i F_w^j J_w)] \\
&= \sum_{i,j,l,m} [\alpha_{ijl} (1 \otimes E_w + E_w \otimes K_w)^i (F_w \otimes 1 + \overline{K}_w \otimes F_w)^j (K_w \otimes K_w)^l \\
&+ \beta_{ijm} (1 \otimes E_w + E_w \otimes K_w)^i (F_w \otimes 1 + \overline{K}_w \otimes F_w)^j (\overline{K}_w \otimes \overline{K}_w)^m \\
&+ \gamma_{ij} (1 \otimes E_w + E_w \otimes K_w)^i (F_w \otimes 1 + \overline{K}_w \otimes F_w)^j J_w];
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
x \otimes x = &\Big(\sum_{i,j,l,m} \alpha_{ijl} E_w^i F_w^j K_w^l + \beta_{ijm} E_w^i F_w^j \overline{K}_w^m + \gamma_{ij} E_w^i F_w^j J_w\Big) \\
&\otimes \Big(\sum_{i,j,l,m} \alpha_{ijl} E_w^i F_w^j K_w^l + \beta_{ijm} E_w^i F_w^j \overline{K}_w^m + \gamma_{ij} E_w^i F_w^j J_w\Big).
\end{aligned}$$

It is seen that if $i \neq 0$ or $j \neq 0$, $\Delta_w(x)$ is impossible to equal $x \otimes x$. So, $i = 0$ and $j = 0$. We get $x = \sum_{l,m} \alpha_l K_w^l + \beta_m \overline{K}_w^m + J_w$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta_w(x) &= \sum_{l,m} [\alpha_l K_w^l \otimes K_w^l + \beta_m \overline{K}_w^m \otimes \overline{K}_w^m + J_w \otimes J_w]; \\
x \otimes x &= \sum_{l,l',m,m'} [\alpha_l \alpha_{l'} K_w^l \otimes K_w^{l'} + \alpha_l \beta_{m'} K_w^l \otimes \overline{K}_w^{m'} + \alpha_l K_w^l \otimes J_w \\
&+ \alpha_{l'} \beta_m \overline{K}_w^m \otimes K_w^{l'} + \beta_m \beta_{m'} \overline{K}_w^m \otimes \overline{K}_w^{m'} + \beta_m \overline{K}_w^m \otimes J_w \\
&+ \alpha_{l'} J_w \otimes K_w^{l'} + \beta_{m'} J_w \otimes \overline{K}_w^{m'} + J_w \otimes J_w].
\end{aligned}$$

If there exists $l \neq l'$, then $x \otimes x$ possesses the monomial $K_w^l \otimes K_w^{l'}$, which does not appear in $\Delta_w(x)$. It contradicts to $\Delta_w(x) = x \otimes x$. Hence we have only a unique l. Similarly, there exists a unique m. Thus $x = \alpha_l K_w^l + \beta_m \overline{K}_w^m + J_w$. Moreover, it is easy to see that $\alpha_l K_w^l$, $\beta_m \overline{K}_w^m$ and J_w can not appear simultaneously in the expression of x. Therefore, we conclude that $x = \alpha_l K_w^l$, $\beta_m \overline{K}_w^m$ or J_w (no summation) and we have

$$\Delta_w(J_w^{(ij)}) = J_w^{(ij)} \otimes J_w^{(ij)}. \tag{137}$$

It follows that $G(w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)) = \{J_w^{(ij)} = K_w^i \overline{K}_w^j : i, j$ run over all non-negative integers$\}$.

For any $J^{(ij)} = K_w^i \overline{K}_w^j \in G(w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2))$, one can find $J^{(ji)} = K_w^j \overline{K}_w^i \in G(w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2))$ such that the regularity (18) takes place $J_w^{(ij)} J_w^{(ji)} J_w^{(ij)} = J_w^{(ij)}$, which means that $G(w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2))$ forms a regular monoid under the multiplication of $w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$. □

For $v\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ we have a similar statement.

Proposition 26. *The set of all group-like elements* $G(v\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)) = \{J_v^{(ij)} = K_v^i\overline{K}_v^j :$ *i, j run over all non-negative integers$\}$, which forms a regular monoid under the multiplication of* $v\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$.

Proof. Suppose $x \in v\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ is a group-like element, i.e. $\Delta_v(x) = x \otimes x$. By Theorem 14, x can be written as $x = \sum_{i,j,l,m} \alpha_{ijl} J_v E_v^i J_v F_v^j K_v^l + \beta_{ijm} J_v E_v^i J_v F_v^j \overline{K}_v^m + \gamma_{ij} J_v E_v^i J_v F_v^j J_v$. Here and in the sequel, every α, β and γ with subscripts is in the field k and does not equal zero. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta_v(x) = &\sum_{i,j,l,m} [\alpha_{ijl}\Delta_v(J_v E_v^i J_v F_v^j K_v^l)\\
&+ \Delta_v(\beta_{ijm} J_v E_v^i J_v F_v^j \overline{K}_v^m) + \Delta_v(\gamma_{ij} J_v E_v^i J_v F_v^j J_v)]\\
= &\sum_{i,j,l,m} [\alpha_{ijl}(J_v \otimes J_v)(J_v \otimes J_v E_v J_v + J_v E_v J_v \otimes K_v)^i\\
&\times (J_v \otimes J_v)(J_v F_v J_v \otimes J_v + \overline{K}_v \otimes J_v F_v J_v)^j (K_v \otimes K_v)^l\\
&+ \beta_{ijm}(J_v \otimes J_v)(J_v \otimes J_v E_v J_v + J_v E_v J_v \otimes K_v)^i\\
&\times (J_v \otimes J_v)(J_v F_v J_v \otimes J_v + \overline{K}_v \otimes J_v F_v J_v)^j (\overline{K}_v \otimes \overline{K}_v)^m\\
&+ \gamma_{ij}(J_v \otimes J_v)(J_v \otimes J_v E_v J_v + J_v E_v J_v \otimes K_v)^i\\
&\times (J_v \otimes J_v)(J_v F_v J_v \otimes J_v + \overline{K}_v \otimes J_v F_v J_v)^j J_v];
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
x \otimes x = &(\sum_{i,j,l,m} \alpha_{ijl} J_v E_v^i J_v F_v^j K_v^l + \beta_{ijm} J_v E_v^i J_v F_v^j \overline{K}_v^m + \gamma_{ij} J_v E_v^i J_v F_v^j J_v)\\
&\otimes (\sum_{i,j,l,m} \alpha_{ijl} J_v E_v^i J_v F_v^j K_v^l + \beta_{ijm} J_v E_v^i J_v F_v^j \overline{K}_v^m + \gamma_{ij} J_v E_v^i J_v F_v^j J_v).
\end{aligned}$$

It is seen that if $i \neq 0$ or $j \neq 0$, $\Delta_v(x)$ is impossible to equal $x \otimes x$. So, $i = 0$ and $j = 0$. We get $x = \sum_{l,m} \alpha_l K_v^l + \beta_m \overline{K}_v^m + J_v$. Then

$$\Delta_v(x) = \sum_{l,m} [\alpha_l K_v^l \otimes K_v^l + \beta_m \overline{K}_v^m \otimes \overline{K}_v^m + J_v \otimes J_v];$$

$$\begin{aligned}
x \otimes x = &\sum_{l,l',m,m'} [\alpha_l \alpha_{l'} K_v^l \otimes K_v^{l'} + \alpha_l \beta_{m'} K_v^l \otimes \overline{K}_v^{m'} + \alpha_l K_v^l \otimes J_v\\
&+ \alpha_{l'} \beta_m \overline{K}_v^m \otimes K_v^{l'} + \beta_m \beta_{m'} \overline{K}_v^m \otimes \overline{K}_v^{m'} + \beta_m \overline{K}_v^m \otimes J_v\\
&+ \alpha_{l'} J_v \otimes K_v^{l'} + \beta_{m'} J_v \otimes \overline{K}_v^{m'} + J_v \otimes J_v].
\end{aligned}$$

If there exists $l \neq l'$, then $x \otimes x$ possesses the monomial $K_v^l \otimes K_v^{l'}$, which does not appear in $\Delta_v(x)$. It contradicts to $\Delta_v(x) = x \otimes x$. Hence we have only a unique l. Similarly, there exists a unique m. Thus $x = \alpha_l K_v^l + \beta_m \overline{K}_v^m + J_v$ Moreover, it is easy to see that $\alpha_l K_v^l$, $\beta_m \overline{K}_v^m$ and J_v can not appear simultaneously in the expression of x. Therefore, we conclude that $x = \alpha_l K_v^l$, $\beta_m \overline{K}_v^m$ or J_v (no summation) and we have

$$\Delta_v(J_v^{(ij)}) = J_v^{(ij)} \otimes J_v^{(ij)}. \tag{138}$$

It follows that $G(v\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)) = \{J_v^{(ij)} = K_v^i \overline{K}_v^j : i, j$ run over all non-negative integers$\}$.

For any $J_v^{(ij)} = K_v^i \overline{K}_v^j \in G(v\mathfrak{sl}_q(2))$, one can find $J_v^{(ji)} = K_v^j \overline{K}_v^i \in G(v\mathfrak{sl}_q(2))$ such that the regularity (18) takes place $J_v^{(ij)} J_v^{(ji)} J_v^{(ij)} = J_v^{(ij)}$, which means that $G(v\mathfrak{sl}_q(2))$ forms a regular monoid under the multiplication of $v\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$. □

These results show that $w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ and $v\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ are examples of a weak Hopf algebra whose monoid of all group-like elements is a regular monoid. It incarnates further the corresponding relationship between weak Hopf algebras and regular monoids [15].

7. Regular Quasi-R-matrix

From Proposition 2 we have seen that $w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)/(J_w - 1) = \mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$. Now, we give another relationship between $w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ and $\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ so as to construct a non-invertible universal R^w-matrix from $w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$.

Theorem 27. *$w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ possesses an ideal W and a sub-algebra Y satisfying $w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2) = Y \oplus W$ and $W \cong \mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ as Hopf algebras.*

Proof. Let W be the linear sub-space generated by $\{E_w^i F_w^j K_w^l, E_w^i F_w^j \overline{K}_w^m, E_w^i F_w^j J_w :$ for all $i \geq 0$, $j \geq 0$, $l > 0$ and $m > 0\}$, and Y is the linear sub-space generated by $\{E_w^i F_w^j : i \geq 0, j \geq 0\}$. It is easy to see that $w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2) = Y \oplus W$; $w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2) W w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2) \subseteq W$, thus, W is an ideal; and, Y is a sub-algebra of $w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$. Note that the identity of W is J_w. Moreover, W is a Hopf algebra with the unit J_w, the comultiplication Δ_w^W satisfying

$$\Delta_w^W(E_w) = J_w \otimes E_w + E_w \otimes K_w, \tag{139}$$

$$\Delta_w^W(F_w) = F_w \otimes J_w + \overline{K}_w \otimes F_w, \tag{140}$$

$$\Delta_w^W(K_w) = K_w \otimes K_w, \quad \Delta_w^W(\overline{K}_w) = \overline{K}_w \otimes \overline{K}_w \tag{141}$$

and the same counit, multiplication and antipode as in $w\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$. Let ρ be the algebra morphism from $\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ to W satisfying $\rho(E) = E_w$, $\rho(F) = F_w$, $\rho(K) = K_w$ and $\rho(K^{-1}) = \overline{K}_w$. Then ρ is, in fact, a Hopf algebra isomorphism since $\{E_w^i F_w^j K_w^l, E_w^i F_w^j \overline{K}_w^m, E_w^i F_w^j J_w :$ for all $i \geq 0$, $j \geq 0$, $l > 0$ and $m > 0\}$ is a basis of W by Theorem 13. □

Let us assume here that q is a root of unity of order d in the field k where d is an odd integer and $d > 1$.

Set $I = (E_w^d, F_w^d, K_w^d - J_w)$ the two-sided ideal of U_q^w generated by $E_w^d, F_w^d, K_w^d - J_w$. Define the algebra $\overline{U}_q^w = U_q^w / I$.

Remark 11. Note that $\overline{K}_w^d = J_w$ in $\overline{U}_q^w = U_q^w/I$ since $K_w^d = J_w$.

It is easy to prove that I is also a coideal of U_q and $T_w(I) \subseteq I$. Then I is a weak Hopf ideal. It follows that $\overline{U}_q^w$ has a unique weak Hopf algebra structure such that the natural morphism is a weak Hopf algebra morphism, so the comultiplication , the counit and the weak antipode of $\overline{U}_q^w$ are determined by the same formulas with U_q^w. We will show that $\overline{U}_q^w$ is a quasi-braided weak Hopf algebra. As a generalization of a braided bialgebra and R-matrix we have the following definitions [14].

Definition 4. Let in a k-linear space H there are k-linear maps $\mu : H \otimes H \to H, \eta : k \to H, \Delta : H \to H \otimes H, \varepsilon : H \to k$ such that (H, μ, η) is a k-algebra and (H, Δ, ε)

is a k-coalgebra. We call H *an almost bialgebra*, if Δ is a k-algebra morphism, i.e. $\Delta(xy) = \Delta(x)\Delta(y)$ for every $x, y \in H$.

Definition 5. An almost bialgebra $H = (H, \mu, \eta, \Delta, \varepsilon)$ is called *quasi-braided*, if there exists an element R of the algebra $H \otimes H$ satisfying

$$\Delta^{op}(x)R = R\Delta(x) \tag{142}$$

for all $x \in H$ and

$$(\Delta \otimes \mathrm{id}_H)(R) = R_{13}R_{23}, \tag{143}$$

$$(\mathrm{id}_H \otimes \Delta)(R) = R_{13}R_{12}. \tag{144}$$

Such R is called *a quasi-R-matrix.*

By Theorem 27, we have $\overline{U}_q^w = U_q^w/I = Y/I \oplus W/I \cong Y/(E_w^d, F_w^d) \oplus \widetilde{U}_q$ where $\widetilde{U}_q = \mathfrak{sl}_q(2)/(E_w^d, F_w^d, K^d - 1)$ is a finite Hopf algebra. We know in [12] that the subalgebra $\widetilde{B}_q$ of $\widetilde{U}_q$ generated by $\{E_w^m K_w^n : 0 \leq m, n \leq d-1\}$ is a finite dimensional Hopf sub-algebra and $\widetilde{U}_q$ is a braided Hopf algebra as a quotient of the quantum double of $\widetilde{B}_q$. The R-matrix of $\widetilde{U}_q$ is

$$\widetilde{R} = \frac{1}{d} \sum_{0 \leq i,j,k \leq d-1} \frac{(q - q^{-1})^k}{[k]!} q^{k(k-1)/2 + 2k(i-j) - 2ij} E_w^k K_w^i \otimes F_w^k K_w^j.$$

Since $\mathfrak{sl}_q(2) \overset{\rho}{\cong} W$ was Hopf algebras and $(E_w^d, F_w^d, K^d - 1) \overset{\rho}{\cong} I$, we get $\widetilde{U}_q \cong W/I$ as Hopf algebras under the induced morphism of ρ. Then W/I is a braided Hopf algebra with a R-matrix

$$R^w = \frac{1}{d} \sum_{0 \leq k \leq d-1; 1 \leq i,j \leq d} \frac{(q - q^{-1})^k}{[k]!} q^{k(k-1)/2 + 2k(i-j) - 2ij} E_w^k K_w^i \otimes F_w^k K_w^j.$$

Because the identity of W/I is J_w, there exists the inverse $\hat{R}^w$ of R^w such that $\hat{R}^w R^w = R^w \hat{R}^w = J_w$. Then we have

$$R^w \hat{R}^w R^w = R^w, \tag{145}$$

$$\hat{R}^w R^w \hat{R}^w = \hat{R}^w, \tag{146}$$

which shows that this R-matrix is regular in $\overline{U}_q$. It obeys the following relations

$$\Delta_w^{op}(x)R^w = R^w \Delta_w(x) \tag{147}$$

for any $x \in W/I$ and

$$(\Delta_w \otimes \mathrm{id})(R^w) = R_{13}^w R_{23}^w \tag{148}$$

$$(\mathrm{id} \otimes \Delta_w)(R^w) = R_{13}^w R_{12}^w \tag{149}$$

which are also satisfied in $\overline{U}_q$. Therefore R^w is a von Neumann's regular quasi-R-matrix of $\overline{U}_q$. So, we get the following

Theorem 28. *$\overline{U}_q$ is a quasi-braided weak Hopf algebra with*

$$R^w = \frac{1}{d} \sum_{0\le k\le d-1; 1\le i,j\le d} \frac{(q-q^{-1})^k}{[k]!} q^{k(k-1)/2+2k(i-j)-2ij} E_w^k K_w^i \otimes F_w^k K_w^j$$

as its quasi-R-matrix, which is regular.

The quasi-R-matrix from J-weak Hopf algebra $v\mathfrak{sl}_q(2)$ has more complicated structure and will be considered elsewhere.

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